CITY OF WOOD VILLAGE

WATER QUALITY REPORT

HIGHER STANDARDS, CLEAR RESULTS, SAFE WATER

The City of Wood Village is pleased to present our 2023 Consumer Confidence Report. This report is designed to provide information about the City's drinking water system and to provide the most recent water sample results.

The quality of your drinking water is of critical importance to the health and welfare of the community. The City's certified Public Works utility crew and staff are dedicated to ensuring that we maintain the highest drinking water quality standards. The data presented in this report is for the period of January 1 through December 31, 2022 of analytical results from laboratories certified by the Oregon Health Authority (OHA) to perform drinking water quality testing.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets standards for safe drinking water and you can read about our compliance in the following pages.

Feedback from our customers is a critical tool to providing quality drinking water. If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please contact us at City Hall by calling 503-667-6211 or emailing city@woodvillageor.gov. You may also request a free paper copy.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Para pedir una copia traducido en español o otro idioma, hable a 503-667-6211.
Call 503-667-6211 or email city@woodvillageor.gov for translation in other languages.

CITY OF Wood Village

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT · 2023

WHERE DOES YOUR WATER COME FROM?

All of the water supplied by the City of Wood Village is ground water and comes directly from three local independent wells owned and operated by the City of Wood Village. The water is pumped out of the ground, treated with chlorine disinfectant and then pumped into three nearby reservoirs for storage and fire protection, as well as directly out for distribution to consumers. These wells are considered deep wells and vary in depth from 300 feet to 518 feet. Two of our wells pull water from the Troutdale Sandstone Aquifer and one well pulls water from the Sand and Gravel Aquifer. The City's water system is composed of almost 12 miles of pipelines, 772 service connections, and 117 fire hydrants.

Emergency water connections with the City of Troutdale and the City of Fairview are capable of supplying the water Wood Village may need in an emergency situation; currently, Wood Village's water system isn't using water from these interties. During normal conditions if Troutdale or Fairview issue a boil water notice, Wood Village residents do not need to boil water.

WHAT IS AN AQUIFER?

An aquifer is somewhat similar to an underground river or lake, except that the water flows through material such as gravel or sand. Water flows much more slowly in an aquifer than in a river because of all the sediment and rock it travels through. It's sort of like when kids dig a hole in the sand at the beach and watch the water slowly fill the hole.

Aquifers can be considered confined or unconfined. When an aquifer has a layer above and below it that doesn't let water pass, this is called a confined aquifer. The diagram on page 3 shows the layers of aquifers in our region. The Troutdale Gravel Aquifer is considered an unconfined aquifer because water from the surface can drain down to the aquifer. The Troutdale Sandstone and the Sand and Gravel Aquifers are considered confined aquifers because there is a solid layer of rock that doesn't let water pass. All of the wells in Wood Village draw water from one of the confined aquifers.

What happens when water is pumped from the well?

Water pumped from the wells is treated with sodium hypochlorite to kill any bacteria that might be present. The free chlorine range within our water system is 0.35 - 0.90 ppm which is well below the maximum level allowed by the EPA of 4.0 ppm. Once treated, the water enters our system and is stored in the City's three reservoirs.

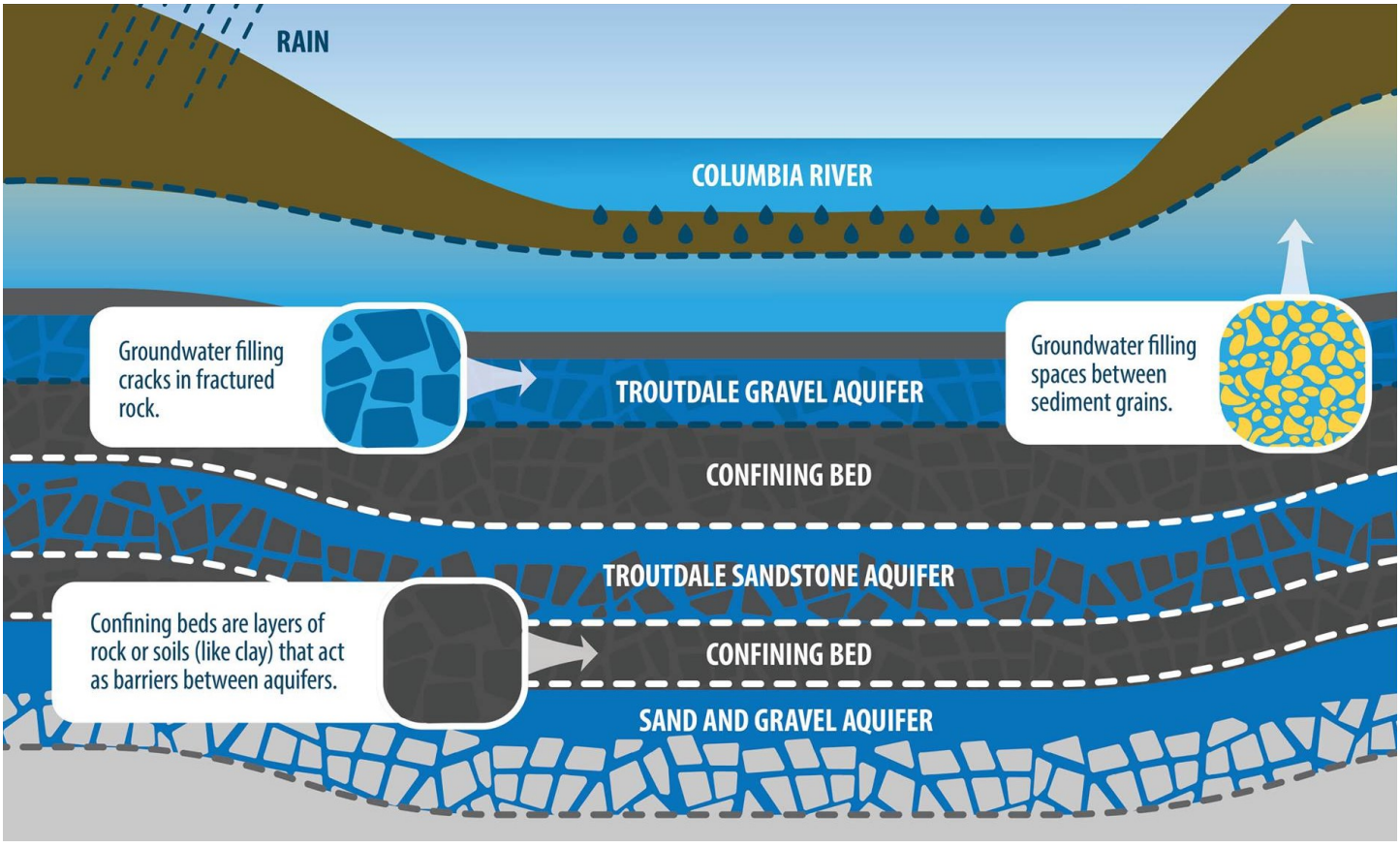
To access our groundwater, wells are drilled into aquifers (water-bearing rock layers). Wells located in Wood Village, Fairview, Troutdale, Gresham and Portland access these regional aquifers.

WATER CONTAMINANTS

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include

- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.



WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM SAMPLES

All test results from water samples taken from the distribution system and well sites are shown below for the years 2022 and prior. Note that Well 1 is inactive and is not subject to chemical sampling requirements. Wood Village has 9 sample stations across the City to test water throughout the system. Our Public Works Crew works hard every day to keep this system functioning.

KEY

AL (Action Level) The concentration of a harmful or toxic substance or contaminant that when exceeded is considered sufficient to warrant regulatory or remedial action.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

PPB (Parts Per Billion) 1ppb means that one part of a particular contaminant is present for every 1 billion (1,000,000,000) parts per water. 1 ppb is equivalent to 1 inch in 16,000 miles, 1 second in 32 years and 1¢ in $10 million dollars.

PPM (Parts Per Million) 1ppm or 1mg/L means that one part of a particular contaminant is present for every 1 million (1,000,000) parts per water.

pCi/L (Picocuries Per Liter of Air) Which is one of the preferred measurements for the speed of decay in radon.

MRDL (Maximum residual disinfectant level) The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG (Maximum residual disinfection level goal) The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

WATER SAMPLE RESULTS

ADDITIONAL SAMPLES TAKEN AT EACH WATER SOURCE								
Substance & Contaminant Source	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Well 2**	**Well 3**	**Well 4**	**Last Sampled**	**Testing Frequency**	**Violation**
Arsenic Occurs naturally in rocks, soil and industrial waste	10 ppb	0	1.5 ppb	1.4 ppb	ND	8/9/2022	Every 9 years	No
Nitrates Fertilizer runoff, sewage leaks, erosion of natural deposits	10 ppm	10 ppm	2.6 ppm	ND	ND	8/9/2022	Annually	No
Nitrites Fertilizer runoff, sewage leaks, erosion of natural deposits	1 ppm	1 ppm	ND	ND	ND	8/9/2022	Every 9 years	No
Chlorine Water additive used to control microbes	**MRDL** 4 ppm	**MRDLG** 4 ppm	0.76 ppm	0.58 ppm	0.88 ppm	Daily	Daily	No
OTHER CHEMICAL CONTAMINANT MONITORING								
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (SOC)	Sample results from 29 contaminants		ND	ND	ND	12/8/2022	Every 3 years	Yes, failure to collect
Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOC)	Sample results from 21 contaminats		ND	ND	ND	3/14/2022	Every 3 years	No
Inorganic Contaminants (IOC)	Detected results below from 16 possible contaminats sampled					8/9/2022	Every 9 years	No
Barium: Discharge of drilling wastes; metal refineries; or erosion of natural deposits	2 mg/L	0	0.0025 mg/L	0.0129 mg/L	0.0187 mg/L			No
Selenium: Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries or mines; erosion of natural deposits	0.05 mg/L	0	0.0011 mg/L	ND	ND			No

WATER SAMPLE RESULTS CONTINUED

RESULTS OF DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS ANALYSIS						
Substance	**MCL**	**Sample Station (Sandy**	**Source of Substance**	**Last Sampled**	**Testing Requency**	**Violation**
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s)	0.06 mg/L	ND	Byproduct of the disinfection process when organic matter is present in the raw water	8/29/2022	Annually	No
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	0.08 mg/L	Results Listed Below	Byproduct of the disinfection process when organic matter is present in the raw water	8/29/2022	Annually	No
Total THM		0.0036 mg/L				
Bromodichloromethane		0.001 mg/L				
Dibromochloromethane		0.0009 mg/L				
Chloroform		0.0017 mg/L				
Bromoform		ND				

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS								
Total Coliforms Naturally present in the environment. Generally harmless and serves as an indicator of other pathogens	**Unit of Measurement**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Positive Sample #**	**Number of Samples**	**Last Sampled**	**Exceeds AL**	**Violation**
Monthly System Results	Present or Absent	Presence of coliform bateria in 5% of samples	0	0	4	12/6/2022	No	No
Annual Wellhead Results			0	0	3	11/18/2021	No	Yes, failure to collect

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Substance & Contaminante Source	**AL**	**90th Percentile**	**Minimum Levels**	**Maximum Levels**	**Last Sampled**	**Exceeds AL**	**Violation**
Copper Corrosion of household and commercial plumbing	1.3 ppm	0.0366 ppm	0.0008 ppm	0.0427 ppm	9/29/2020	No	No
Lead Corrosion of household and commercial plumbing	15 ppb	1 ppb	ND	1.4 ppb	9/29/2020	No	No

In the 2020 Lead & Copper sampling, no participants tested above these safety levels. Every three years the City collects samples from 20 homes. Homes are selected based on potential of lead and copper contamination. The most common source would be lead solder used in plumbing construction from 1982 or earlier. The next round of sampling will be the summer of 2023. If you receive a letter to participate in this in-home sampling, the City appreciates your cooperation in this process.

Reporting Violations

The City of Wood Village failed to fulfill sampling for wellhead coliform and the second SOC sampling on all three active wells sites within the 2022 sampling timeframe. Upon knowledge of this, and prior to receiving a notice of violation from the state, the City tested the three active wells within the first quarter for both SOC samples and wellhead coliform sampling. As of May 2023 **all reporting results for SOC and coliform wellheads have come back as non-detect**, this will be reflected in the 2024 Water Quality Report.

LEAD AND COPPER

In 1991, the EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) published a regulation to control lead and copper in drinking water. This regulation is known as the Lead and Copper Rule (also referred to as the LCR). The rule requires systems like ours to monitor drinking water at customer taps. Lead concentrations should not exceed an action level of 15 ppb (parts per billion) and copper concentrations should not exceed an action level of 1.3 ppm (parts per million) in more than 10% of customer taps.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Wood Village is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.

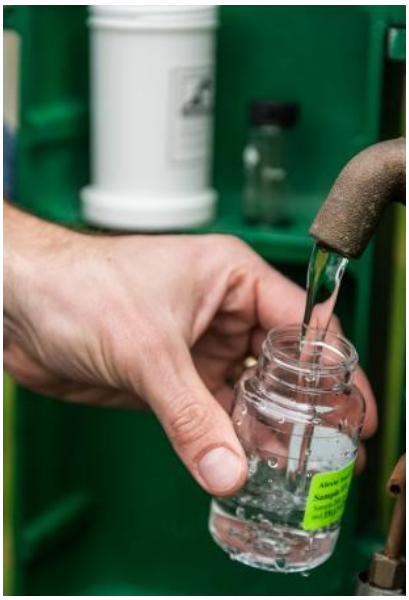
If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or online at **http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead**.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE

Every five years since 1996 the EPA, through its Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR), requires water utilities across the country to test for a list of substances that are suspected of being in drinking water but are not currently regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act. Test results are sent to the EPA, which uses the information to learn more about the presence of these substances and decide whether they should be regulated in the future to protect public health.

The last round of UCMR 4 testing was conducted October 2021 and the results were non-detect for Wood Village's system. Since then, steps have been taken to lower the levels at which the lab can report results, so the EPA is requiring resampling on water systems.

The next round of UCMR 5 will be from 2023 and continue through 2025. The sampling requires certain water systems, including Wood Village, to sample for 29 Per-Fluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) and Lithium. Wood Village's system was tested in the beginning of May 2023, with results expected by June. These results will be reflected in the 2024 Consumer confidence report. For more information about UCMR 5, visit EPA.gov/DWUCMR/Fifth-Unregulated-Contaminant-Monitoring-Rule.



MESSAGE FROM THE EPA

· Keeping Our Water Safe ·

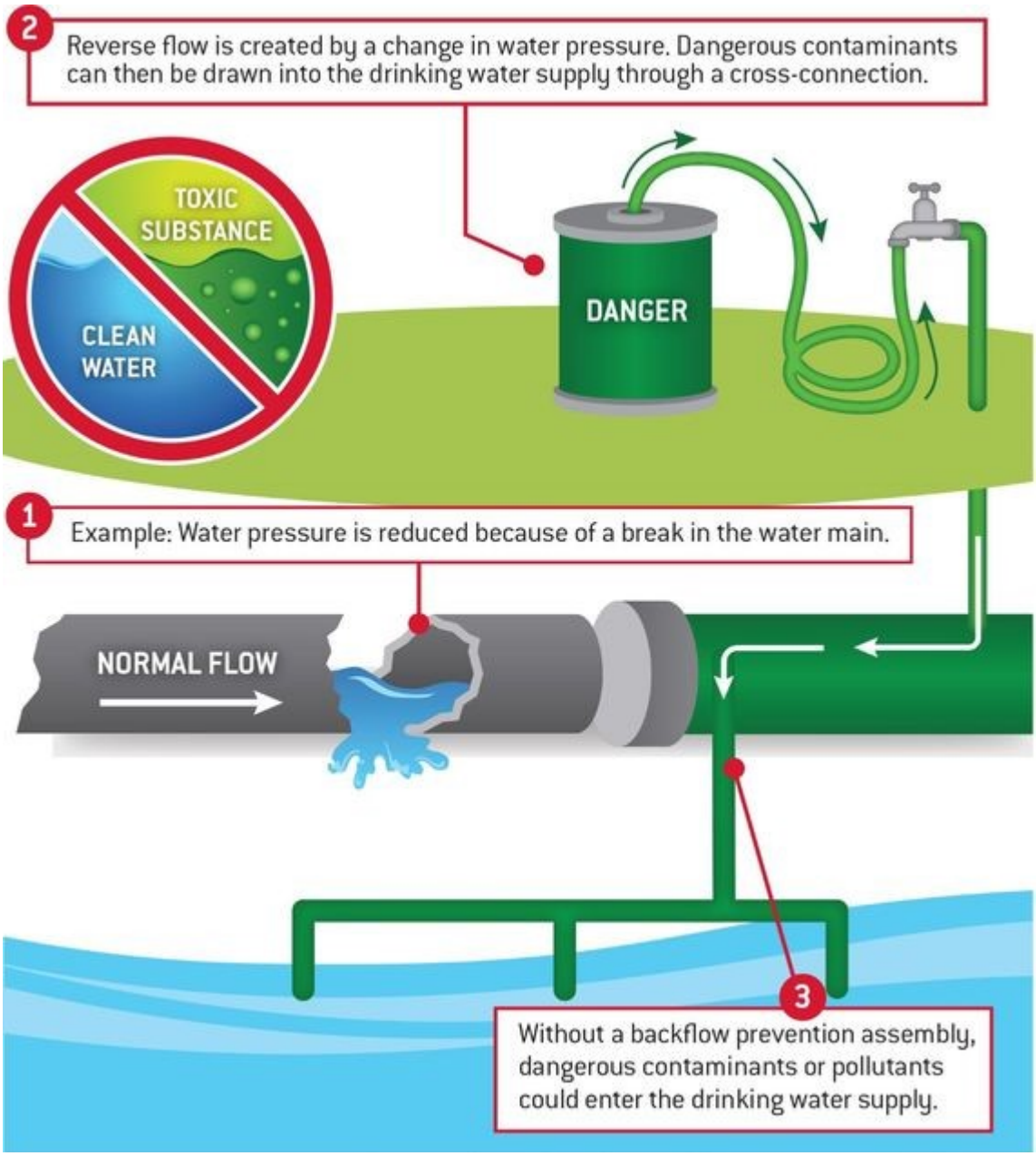
In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

PROTECTING YOUR WATER AGAINST CROSS CONTAMINATION

Water systems depend on water pressure to keep water flowing in the proper direction through the pipes. However, anything that causes a drop in water pressure can create a reverse flow from the customer's plumbing system back into the public water system. This is called backflow. Backflow can also occur when the customer's water system has a higher pressure than the public water system. The drinking water system can become unsafe whenever backflow occurs and the plumbing system comes in contact with harmful or objectionable substances. Cross-contamination is the leading cause of waterborne disease. Such "cross connections" are created by people unaware of the potential for backflow.

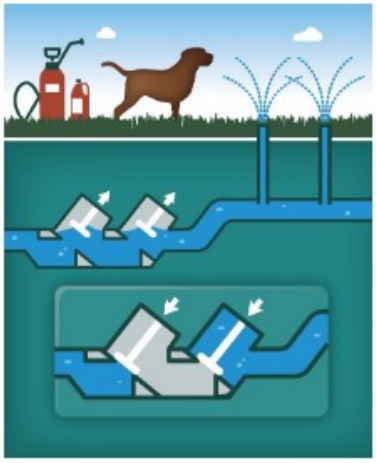


Cross connections could cause contaminated water and food products, disabling illness, and even death in some extreme cases!

HOW CAN BACKFLOW BE PREVENTED?

The City of Wood Village has a cross connection control program as required by OHA's Drinking Water Program. It includes the elimination or protection of all cross connections by approved methods or approved equipment called backflow prevention assemblies. The different types of methods or backflow prevention assemblies used are based on what is known as the degree of hazard.

The City of Wood Village works hard to supply customers with safe, clean drinking water. With an understanding of the hazards associated with cross-connections and backflow, **you can help** us protect our drinking water.



If you know of any backflow assemblies on your property, have them tested annually by a certified tester—it's the law.

Only OHA—certified testers can test assemblies in Oregon.

The image above shows a private irrigation system backflow prevention assembly. Water can only flow in one direction when the backflow assembly is open. When it is closed, the system keeps your home's drinking water free from potential yard pollutants.

Annual testing ensures the assembly is working properly and maintenance records can indicate when repairs might be needed before the assembly fails to perform the job for which it is intended—protecting your drinking water from backflow contamination.

WHERE ARE CROSS CONNECTIONS FOUND?

Whenever a plumbing fixture is connected to the drinking water supply, a potential cross connection exists. Fortunately, many of the plumbing fixtures have built-in backflow protection. Examples of cross connection that can lead to backflow are:

- Wash basins and service sinks
- Hose bibs
- Attachment to hoses to apply weed killer or fertilizer or to flush anti freeze
- Irrigation or lawn sprinkler systems
- Swimming pools and spas
- Solar heat systems
- Fire sprinkler systems
- Photo developing equipment
- Laboratory equipment
- Food and beverage processing equipment
- Boilers
- Chemical feed equipment
- Ornamental fountains

The Oregon Drinking Water Program provides a current list of Oregon Health Authority (OHA) certified Backflow Assembly Testers at:
www.oregon.gov/oha/ph/healthyevnironments/drinkingwater/crossconnection/pages/publiclist.aspx

MAINTAINING THE WATER SYSTEM

The Public Works team works hard to make sure you have clean water to drink and that fire hydrants are ready for fire emergencies. Daily routine tasks include inspecting our three wells, testing chlorine levels, and monitoring of reservoir levels. Throughout the year our team inspects vaults, exercises control valves, flushes hydrants and samples water for contaminants, among many other necessary tasks to keep our system running effectively. As you can imagine, it takes a lot of resources to maintain a healthy water system. The City does its best to provide high quality services while keeping costs low as possible. You can learn more about our water system in the Water Master Plan and more about the City's finances in the Annual City Budget and Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. All of these documents can be found under the "Departments" section on our website at www.woodvillageor.gov

WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENTS

A Source Water Assessment was originally produced in 2005, then updated in 2017, for the City by the EPA and OHA. This assessment identifies the highest priority of potential contaminant sources within the City's drinking water and provides management strategies to reduce risks associated with each area.

Sources such as stormwater run-off, commercial and industrial sites, above ground and underground storage tanks, and underground injection control (stormwater sumps) could have impact on water quality. It is important to remember that the sites and areas identified are only potential sources of contamination and that water quality impacts are not likely to occur when contaminants are used and managed properly.

Copies of these assessments can be provided upon request by calling City Hall 503-667-6211 or by emailing city@woodvillageor.gov

WANT TO GET INVOLVED WITH THE CITY?

There are many opportunities to support the City of Wood Village! Please contact us for more information.

City Council Meetings: Typically held the second and fourth Tuesday of the month. Check our website for more information.

Boards and Commissions: The City runs with the support and guidance of it's community members and stakeholders. Positions are held every two years. Contact us if you are interested in joining.

- Budget Committee
- Parks Committee
- Planning Commission and Design Board

Want to **volunteer** for community events?

The City sponsors many wonderful events throughout the year, such as cleanup events, food assistance drives, recreational activities, and more.

QUESTIONS? COMMENTS?

WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU!

MISSION STATEMENT

A unique, diverse, and inclusive small city with exemplary public services, fiscal responsibility, and leadership providing a safe, livable community which promotes business vitality and growth.

Goal 1: A safe, clean, inclusive community with a sense of pride, quality housing, and strong identity.

Goal 2: Exemplary police, fire and building services.

Goal 3: High quality, cost-effective public utilities, parks and events.

Goal 4: Long-term financial stability, economic vitality and growth.

Goal 5: A work environment that develops and encourages employees and rewards their creativity and innovation.

Goal 6: Effective local, state and regional partnerships.

Goal 7: Responsible environmental leadership.

Goal 8: Intentional Community Engagement.

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24200 NE Halsey Street
Wood Village, OR 97060

Oregon Health Authority: 971-673-0405

EPA Hotline: 1-800-426-4791

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CITY OF Wood Village